

Hypsiboas caingua Carrizo, 1990 (Anura: Hylidae): First record for the State of Santa Catarina, Brazil

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ABSTRACT: In Brazil, *Hypsiboas caingua* has been previously registered for the States of São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Rio Grande do Sul. Herein, we report individuals of *H. caingua* from the municipality of Passos Maia, in the State of Santa Catarina, which correspond to a new Brazilian state record and also a filing gap of distribution for this species.

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Hypsiboas caingua was described by Carrizo (1990) based on individuals from northeastern Argentina as *Hyla caingua*, and subsequently species was found in Paraguay, and Brazil (Langone 1993; Aquino *et al.* 1996; Garcia and Vinciprova 1998; Brusquetti *et al.* 2006). In Brazil, species has been recorded for the states of Rio Grande do Sul (Garcia and Vinciprova 1998), São Paulo (Melo *et al.* 2007; Condez *et al.* 2009; Brassaloti *et al.* 2010; Araujo and Almeida-Santos 2011), and Mato Grosso do Sul (Souza-Filho and Lima 2012). On 19 August 2012, between 20:00 and 21:00, during fieldwork in the municipality of Passos Maia, State of Santa Catarina, we recorded the presence of five males of *H. caingua* (Figure 1). Voucher specimens were collected and deposited at the scientific zoological collection of the laboratory of animal biology at the Universidade Regional de Blumenau (FURB 22154 and 22155), in the municipality of Blumenau, Santa Catarina (Collection Permits – FATMA AuA N° 020/2012). The specimens were identified based on the original description [Carrizo, 1990 (MACN 33194)] and by comparison with specimens deposited at herpetological collection of “Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales Bernardino Rivadavia” (MACN 43619 and 43629), municipality of Buenos Aires, Argentine. All specimens observed were males calling along two sites of the Chapecó River (Figure 2). The first site (26°42'27.31" S, 51°53'27.08" W, 1.053 m) correspond to a small area of backwater on the bank of the river, where the males were on shrubs and macrophytes. The second site (26°42'47.31" S, 51°54'22.67" W, 1.027 m) is in an area of backwater in the reservoir from Passos Maia Hydroelectric where only one male was registered calling from a shrub.

Reproductively active individuals of *Hypsiboas caingua* have been registered in gallery forests and small streams (Araújo and Almeida-Santos 2011) in ponds and permanent puddles (Brassaloti *et al.* 2010). The species is uncommon in standing water, but in areas with flowing water it can be found in backwater near the margin vegetation (Carrizo 1990; Brassaloti *et al.* 2010).

Reproductive environments for this species are usually associated with forest clearings or along borders of forests (Carrizo 1990; Brassaloti *et al.* 2010). Vocalizing males are found on soil or in vegetation, such as grass near water or up to 1 meter high in shrubby vegetation (Carrizo 1990; Brassaloti *et al.* 2010; Melo *et al.* 2007). It is also a species



FIGURE 1. *Hypsiboas caingua* male (FURB 22154) from the municipality of Passos Maia, State of Santa Catarina, Brazil.



FIGURE 2. The Chapecó River, the location of the record of *Hypsiboas caingua*, in the municipality of Passos Maia, State of Santa Catarina, Brazil.

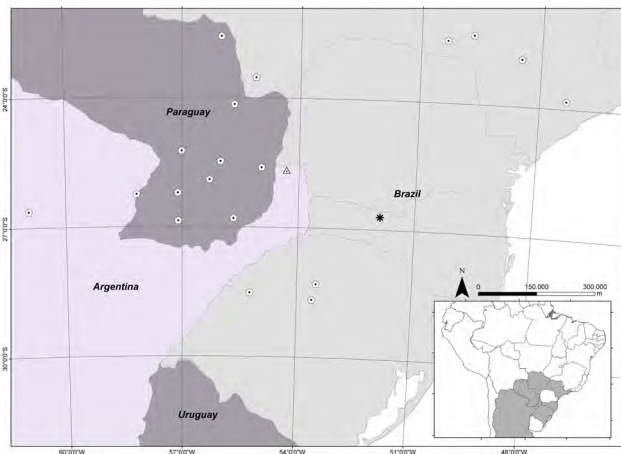


FIGURE 3. Location of new record of *Hypsiboas caingua* (black asterisk), in the municipality of Passos Maia, Santa Catarina. Known distribution of the species in Brazil (based on Garcia and Vinciprova 1998; Melo *et al.* 2007; Condez *et al.* 2009; Brassaloti *et al.* 2010; Araujo and Almeida-Santos 2011; Souza-Filho and Lima 2012), Paraguay (based on Langone 1993; Aquino *et al.* 1996; Brusquetti *et al.* 2006) (white pentagons) and holotype (white triangle) in Argentina (based on Carrizo, 1990).

apparently adapted to lower temperatures (Melo *et al.* 2007). In three previous fieldworks at the same area, in the months of March, October and December 2010, none individuals were observed, suggesting that species may have low local abundance and reproductive activity is associated to lower temperatures. However, this species is known to be reproductively active throughout the year but there are fewer active males during colder periods (Carrizo 1990; Brassaloti *et al.* 2010).

This is the first record of *H. caingua* for Santa Catarina and also a filling gap of distribution for species in Brazil, extending its distribution ca. 220 km northwards from municipality of Panambi, Rio Grande do Sul (Garcia and Vinciprova 1998) and ca. 482 km southwards from municipality of Assis, São Paulo (Araújo and Almeida-Santos 2011) (Figure 3). The new record, comprising a distance by ca. 267 km of the holotype (Carrizo 1990). Thus, in Brazil, current knowledge on species distribution comprises the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo and Mato Grosso do Sul. This record shows that the species has isolated populations in their distribution. Populations probably occur in the State of Paraná, where the species has not been recorded.

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